

CANADIANS CUT THROUGH FAMOUS HINDENBURG LINE

Taking of Fresnoy Gives Added Honor to Overseas Forces.

BRITISH WIN SEVERAL POINTS OF VANTAGE

Surge Forward in Early Morning and at Grips With Enemy Throughout Day.

GERMANS SUFFER BIG LOSSES

Russian Provisional Government Again Manifests Decision to Stick With Allies.

Another period of intensive fighting—the fourth since the spring offensive began—is in progress between the British and Germans over a front of about twelve miles in the region from the east of Vimy southward to the west of Quent.

The British along the entire front surged forward in the early hours of the morning, and throughout Thursday were at grips with the enemy.

Nightfall found the British well in possession of several points of vantage, which they had captured in the face of most stubborn resistance and held with a withering fire of machine guns and rifles against powerful counterattacks.

Berlin asserts that the British attempt to break through the German line failed under heavy casualties. The British War Office makes no claim that its troops of Field Marshal Haig exceed the German front, but it does assert that west of Quent and near Cherisy, goodly salients were driven into the line, and that the village of Fresnoy and enemy positions north and south of the village on a front of two miles and a trench system north of Oppy were captured and held by the British.

MEANS FOUR-MILE ADVANCE SINCE TAKING OF FRESNOY

The taking of Fresnoy, which fell to the lot of the intrepid Canadians, who thus are shown to have pushed back the German line four miles since their gallant capture of Vimy ridge, gives them the added honor of having cut their way through the famous Hindenburg line.

The Germans suffered severe losses in the attacks along the line, and also lost hundreds of men made prisoner by the British.

Wednesday, in Champagne, the French again bit into the German front east of Mort Haut, and made prisoner more than 200 Germans. In the Avocourt wood, in the Verdun sector, they also invaded enemy trenches. Thursday spirited artillery duels were in progress along the Aisne and Champagne fronts, but the infantry remained in their trenches.

The operations on the other fronts continue of minor character, as compared with the offensive on the front in France.

That Russia intends to stick with her allies throughout the war has again been vouchsafed by the new provisional government. In notes to the Russian representatives abroad, the government says that the change in the regime in Russia cannot afford a pretext for any slackening upon the part of Russia in the common struggle of all the entente allies.

BRAZIL DRAWS STEPP

Brazil has drawn a steady hand to war with Germany, and now is one of three countries which are hovering on the brink of the maelstrom which has convulsed two-thirds of the world. Norway and China are the two other countries which may shortly be added to the ever-lengthening list of Germany's foes.

Recent events have happened in Brazil which may easily form the impetus to the last remaining step on the road to war. Dr. Lauro Muller, Brazilian Foreign Minister, has tendered his resignation on the eve of the day set for the Brazilian Congress to decide whether the republic shall draw its sword. Dr. Muller has been persistently reported as if not actually pro-German, at least a firm opponent of hostilities between Brazil and the Teutonic empire. His resignation coincides with an order by President Braz that the dismissed German minister. The order was issued on receipt of news from Berlin that the Brazilian minister in Germany has been refused permission to leave the country.

The possibility of Norway's entrance to the ranks of the allies is based on the havoc wrought among the Norwegian mercantile marine by German submarines. Norway, prior to the war, fourth among the world's seafaring nations, has suffered so heavily from the ravages of the U-boats that her shipping is actually threatened with extinction. The bitterness among the Norwegians over German war methods is growing rapidly, and many voices are urging that she could not be worse off as a belligerent, and might find consolation, if peace came, in the ranks with the allies.

PRESIDENT RELUCTANT TO TAKE FINAL STEP

All reports from China agree that the advocates of war are in a majority at Peking, but apparently the President is still reluctant to take the fateful step. It has been reported that Japan was unwilling that China should enter the struggle, but the Japanese Foreign Office has officially denied this. In the meantime, the entire situation in Europe remains obscure through conflicting reports and the extraordinary efforts of the censors, especially in the realms of the central powers.

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For Humanitarian Aid in War With Germany

[By Associated Press.] NEW YORK, May 3.—The Rockefeller Foundation announced tonight that it has appropriated \$475,000 to be spent in the United States for medical research and humanitarian aid as the beginning of its work in the war with Germany.

An additional \$400,000 will go to continue relief activities now being carried on abroad.

To aid the work of the Young Men's Christian Associations in the training camps to be established for the army and navy, \$200,000 has been appropriated by the foundation. A budget of \$3,000,000 is sought by the national war council of the Young Men's Christian Association.

An appropriation of \$200,000 also has been made to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research for the "Carré Hospital," to be established during the next few months in connection with it. This model hospital of 100 beds, under the direction of Dr. Alexis Carrel, is to be used to teach the new methods of surgical treatment for infected wounds, worked out by Dr. Carrel, and Dr. Dakin, of France. American military surgeons and doctors will thus have the benefit of the three years' experience in war surgery abroad.

The Rockefeller Institute received a further appropriation of \$300,000 for instructing military and other surgeons in new methods of diagnosis, for the preparation of serums similar to those it has sent abroad, for use in army camps, and for the purpose of finding improved methods of treating peritonitis and shock.

DRASTIC POWERS SOUGHT FOR REGULATION OF FOOD

Sweeping Bill Introduced, With Administration Approval, by Chairman Lever.

AUTHORITY FOR PRESIDENT

Matter of Price-Fixing of Necessities Would be Left in His Hands—Provides for Limitation or Prohibition Upon Use of Grain for Liquor.

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, May 3.—Absolute authority to regulate in its discretion the production, distribution and prices of food and other necessities during the war was asked of Congress to-day by the administration.

In a sweeping bill, introduced with administration approval by Chairman Lever, of the House Agriculture Committee, it is proposed to empower the President, under the war clause of the Constitution, to take these measures whenever in his opinion the national emergency shall require.

To fix maximum and minimum prices for food, clothing, fuel and other necessities, and the articles required for their production.

To prescribe regulations to govern the production of these commodities, and if necessary to requisition the producing factories, mines or other establishments.

To compel holders of necessities to release them in amounts insuring equitable distribution.

To regulate exchanges in such a way as to eliminate market manipulation.

To compel railroads to give preference to the movement of necessities.

To levy such importation duties as he finds necessary to prevent excessive "dumping" of foreign products, and to impose limitations or prohibitions upon the use of grain in the manufacture of liquor.

In addition, the Secretary of Agriculture would be empowered to establish standard food grades, to license and control the manufacture, storage and distribution of food, to prescribe the percentages of flour to be milled from wheat, and to regulate the mixing of wheat flour with other flour in the making of bread and other food.

NOTHING TO DISTURB LEGITIMATE ACTIVITIES

In a statement to-night, Mr. Lever declared there was nothing in the measure to disturb legitimate business activities, because "it is hoped that the mere conferring of the more extreme new powers will be sufficient without its becoming necessary."

It is known that officials of the executive branches of the government hold the same view, believing that with such effective weapons in their possession they will encounter no difficulty in lining up on the side of the public interest all recalcitrant agencies.

The bill is supplemental to the administration's food measure introduced in the House earlier in the week providing for a survey of the country's food resources, and conferring certain powers to prevent speculation. This measure was ordered favorably reported from the Agricultural Committee, to-day, after the committee had reduced the appropriation carried from \$25,000,000 to approximately \$20,000,000, and had eliminated a section authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to order the immediate sale of any food in such condition that unless promptly disposed of it will become unfit for use. The section will be incorporated in a complementary third measure, which is to confer broad powers on the Council of National Defense.

Mr. Lever expects to get both of the bills up for action in the House next week. The first already is pending in the Senate, and the supplemental measure probably will be presented there to-morrow.

MRS. VAWTER LAYS WHOLE LIFE BARE

Places Herself on Sacrificial Altar in Defense of Her Husband.

ADMITS HER WRONGDOING

Tells Dramatic Story of Events Which Led to Slaying of Stockton Heth, Jr.

[By Associated Press.] CHRISTIANBURG, Va., May 3.—Mrs. Charles E. Vawter, testifying to-day in the trial of her husband, professor of mathematics in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, charged with murdering Stockton Heth, Jr., declared that Heth attempted to assault her in her home a few minutes before he was killed by Vawter on the morning of March 17. Mrs. Vawter, baring her life in defense of her husband, said that always she had repelled Heth's advances when not under the influence of liquor.

Following the introduction yesterday of letters written to Heth by Vawter, in which the professor pleaded with the younger man "not to mistreat" Mrs. Vawter, the defense suddenly began introducing testimony in an effort to prove Vawter was insane when he wrote the letters. Several physicians testified that Vawter apparently was unbalanced when he wrote Heth about affairs in the Vawter household.

RELATES HAPPENINGS ON NIGHT OF SHOOTING

The climax of Mrs. Vawter's testimony came late to-day, when she related happenings immediately prior to and following the shooting. After Heth had been shot, she testified, Vawter said:

"I have avenged the family honor, and I will go to trial with my lips sealed to protect your honor."

"You will not," Mrs. Vawter said she told her husband. "I will atone for my past sins by baring myself to save you."

Mrs. Vawter told a dramatic story of her home life at Blackburg, going back to May, 1916, she asserted that Heth had begun "dogging her tracks," always playing her with liquor. Once, she said, her husband, seeing her emerging from Heth's room, denounced the guest, and a few moments later Heth brought Vawter into his bedroom, apparently unconscious.

The witness told of another occasion when Vawter saw Heth trying to embrace her. Vawter again denounced Heth, and later Heth again brought Vawter into his room and put her to bed. On the following morning, she said, she found finger prints on her husband's throat.

Mrs. Vawter, attired in a blue serge suit, with large lace collar, entered the courtroom at 2:30 o'clock and was sworn. The witness answered the questions put to her in a low, clear voice.

MARRIED LIFE HAPPY UNTIL TWO YEARS AGO

Mrs. Vawter testified as to her happy married life up until two years ago, saying that Vawter was a kind and indulgent husband. She knew Heth slightly before her marriage, and for several years he visited her home infrequently. Heth's frequent visits commenced about eighteen months ago.

She declared that during May, 1916, Heth brought a bottle of cocktail to her home. She, her husband and Heth had a drink, and Vawter went in from the veranda and fell asleep. She stated that she and Heth took another drink and went to Heth's room, and that she was under the influence of drink at the time. She recalled that her husband came upstairs and saw her come out of Heth's room, heard him accuse her of being in Heth's room and declared that Heth was a "d-n libertine."

She closed the door at Heth's command and heard Vawter say something in a gurgling voice. She then went to her room and later Heth brought Vawter in.

The witness stated that she repelled Heth's advances when she was not under the influence of whisky.

VAWTER'S SUSPICIONS AGAIN ARE AROUSED

According to Mrs. Vawter's testimony, nothing occurred to arouse Vawter's suspicions from May until October, when a woman guest was in the Vawter home. Nothing happened after that time to arouse Vawter's suspicions until Christmas. She told of the time on the night of Christmas Eve when Vawter saw Heth attempt to kiss her. Vawter went into the kitchen, and Heth followed him. Vawter denounced Heth, and she told him to go to bed and have no argument. Heth told her to go, and that they would follow. Later Heth dragged Vawter into her bedroom and they put him to bed. She supposed her husband was drunk. She testified that on the following morning Heth's finger prints were on Vawter's neck, and that he could hardly swallow. Both she and Heth explained the matter to Vawter and convinced him that he was wrong in accusing them of improper conduct.

The witness stated that in June, Heth wanted to give her a pearl necklace. When she asked her husband about the matter he refused to allow it. Heth then offered to leave his automobile for her use, but Vawter refused to allow it, and said he would get one as soon as he was able.

Coming near the events of the tragedy, Mrs. Vawter said that when Heth started to the inauguration he wanted to send them some whisky, but the offer was refused. On the night of the shooting she told of going to the rehearsal and of returning about 10 o'clock.

HETH COMES TO ROOM FOR ANOTHER DRINK

She told of the card game and when the lights went out, about Heth coming into the room after they had gone up to bed.

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FIRST WAR BONDS EAGERLY SEIZED

Deluge of Subscriptions Pour In to Treasury From All Parts of United States.

BANKS ASKED TO CO-OPERATE

Italian Envoy Receives the Full Amount of \$100,000,000 Loan for His Government.

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary McAdoo to-day telegraphed the entire list of 27,513 national and State banks and trust companies in the United States authorizing them to receive subscriptions for the \$2,000,000,000 bond offerings, enlisting their co-operation, and requesting them to telegraph a rough estimate of the amount of bonds each would take for itself and its patrons.

The result of the first announcement of the loan has been a deluge of subscriptions aggregating many millions. Most of these came in by wire to the Treasury. Virtually every large city and every State in the Union was represented in the hundreds of messages, which began to come early in the day, and which poured in with increasing volume until the offices closed.

CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS WITH ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES

Negotiations continued to-day with representatives of the nations to which the United States is extending credit. Count di Cellers, the Italian ambassador, received the full amount of the first \$100,000,000 loan made by this government to Italy, instead of the installment of \$25,000,000 which had been agreed upon tentatively a few days ago. It is understood that the change was made upon representations that the needs of Italy would be served best by a transfer of the entire amount at once. The money was paid out of proceeds of the first offering of Treasury certificates of indebtedness and other funds of the Treasury.

Subscriptions to the second offering of Treasury certificates were received during the day by the Federal reserve banks. Indications are that the secretary will issue an announcement shortly as to the size of the second offering, and call for the proceeds within a week, possibly a few days.

TO SEE THAT ALLIES GET MONEY'S WORTH

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, May 3.—Creation of a central purchasing committee in Washington for all supplies bought in the United States for the allied governments was forecast here to-day by Sir Hardman Lever, financial expert of the British mission.

Sir Hardman was careful to say that negotiations to this end still were incomplete, but he pointed out a joint bureau would be essential to secure the most economical administration of the huge credits authorized by this country and the fairest distribution of supplies among the various nations.

The American government is preparing to do its part toward seeing that the allies get their money's worth for every dollar spent here.

Discussing the world financial situation, the British expert expressed the opinion that Germany will be practically bankrupt in the credit markets after the war.

GERMANY WILL BE HARD HIT WHEN WAR IS OVER

"Our enemies," he said, "for all their boasted efficiency, have never had the courage to face their financial problems, with the result that when the war is over they will be hard put to it."

The allies, he added, had paid their way in the war "by the straightforward and natural means, by pouring out our gold, by selling enormous masses of ammunition securities, by raising loans."

As a result he predicted that the end of the war would find the allies in very good shape financially, despite their enormous permanent debts.

Sir Hardman said the financial aid of the United States has relieved Great Britain of a load of anxiety.

MONEY ADVANCED ALL SPENT IN THIS COUNTRY

"It is worth remembering that in assisting the allies, you are working with this great advantage," he said, "that the money you advance is all spent in this country, and returns to your banks to furnish the basis for further credits when and if necessary. By solving the problem you will give most real and vital aid to France, Russia, Italy, Belgium and Great Britain, and with them you will be helping to stem the tide of militarism with which our enemies would swamp the world."

The British mission today spent one of its busiest days since arrival. To-night Mr. Balfour entertained at dinner Secretary and Mrs. Lansing, Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Breckinridge Long, Sir Richard and Lady Crawford, Counselor and Mrs. Barclay, and the American attaches to the mission.

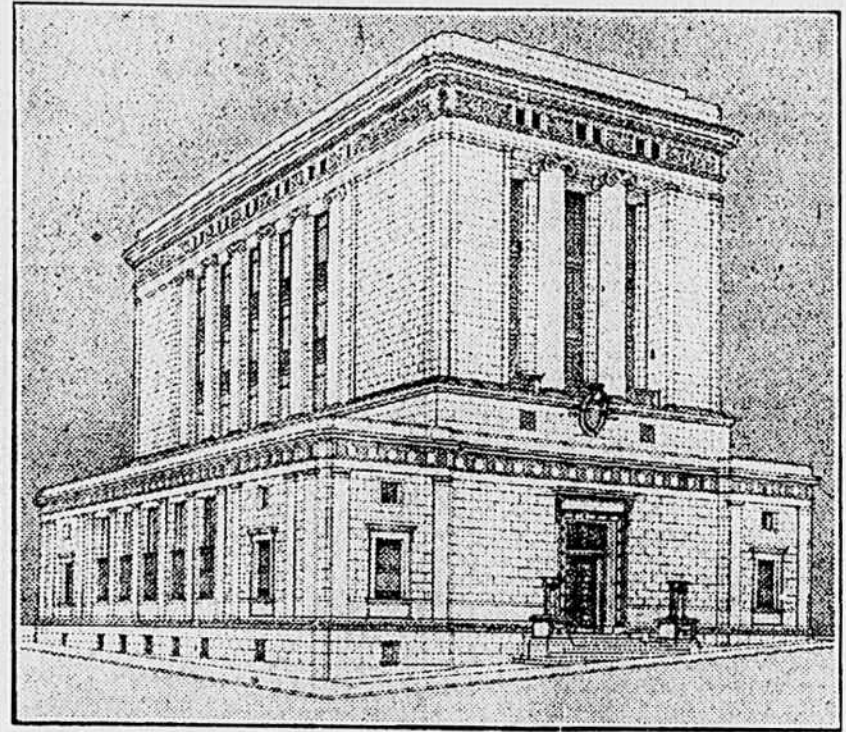
The morning the Foreign Secretary spent largely in conference with Secretary Lane. In the afternoon, he received Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer; the Serbian minister, the Italian ambassador, the Russian charge and a committee of the trade members of the mission.

Admiral de Chair spent the whole day in conference with bureau heads at the Navy Department, and General Bridges called at the War College on Friday morning.

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SERVICE RESERVE FOR CIVILIAN ARMY

Accepted Design for Federal Reserve Bank



Plan of Sill, Buckler & Fenhagen, of Baltimore, accepted by jury of award for drop-proof bank building to be erected at the northwest corner of Ninth and Franklin Streets, to cost approximately \$300,000.

BALTIMORE FIRM IS TO DESIGN NEW BANK

Jury Awards Work to Sill, Buckler & Fenhagen—Will Prepare Plans at Once.

RICHMOND FIRM IS SECOND CHOICE

Third Choice, While Imposing in Character, Is Held to Be Deficient in Lighting and Ventilation—Site Is Now Being Cleared.

After several weeks of consideration, the jury of award appointed to select an architect and design for the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank Building has reached a decision. Sill, Buckler & Fenhagen, of Baltimore, according to an announcement made yesterday afternoon, will be the architects. Carnell & Johnston, of Richmond, in association with Alfred C. Bosson, of New York, took second place, while third place went to Parker, Thomas & Rice, of Baltimore and Boston.

The drawings were submitted to the jury of award on April 15, and were first examined on April 19, when it was decided to have photographs made in order that each member of the committee could examine and study them at his leisure. The committee held its second meeting yesterday, and unanimously selected the design which will be followed in the new building.

Plans and specifications for the building will now be prepared by the architects, after which bids for its construction will be sought by the building committee. The proposed building will be erected on the northwest corner of Ninth and Franklin Streets, the site already having been acquired for the purpose. Buildings on the property are being razed, and work can start on the building as soon as the contract is awarded.

DESIGNS DO NOT BEAR NAME OF ARCHITECT

The drawings were submitted in sealed envelopes, being marked in such a manner that the designer could be learned by opening another envelope. These were opened yesterday afternoon following the awarding of first place to the design submitted by the Baltimore firm.

The jury of award consisted of George J. Seay, governor of the bank; Caldwell Hardy, John F. Bruton, Burt L. Fenner and Thomas J. D. Fuller. The report of the jury follows:

"The jury of award in the competition for the selection of an architect for the new Federal Reserve Bank in Richmond begs leave to submit the following report:

"The jury held its first meeting on April 19, and spent the entire day in the study of the plans. Photographs of all the drawings were furnished to each member of the jury, which met for its second session this day. All the designs were carefully considered at both sessions.

"The jury admits that it has made no effort to learn the identity of the various competitors, and that it remained in ignorance of such identity until after the award was made. All designs submitted met all the mandatory requirements of the program.

"The jury followed the instructions of the program to rate the value of the designs on architecture, on plan and on indications on the drawings of the ability of the designer to develop refined and good architecture from the designs submitted."

"The jury is unanimously of the opinion that, despite certain minor defects of plan, design No. 4 most completely and consistently meets all these requirements, and is, therefore, awarded first place.

"Design No. 1, while having serious defects in the architectural expression of the exterior, is admirable in plan and section, and is awarded second place.

"Design No. 5 has an exceedingly monumental exterior, perhaps over-large in scale, but is seriously defective in lighting and adaptability to its

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CHAMBER LAUNCHES AGRICULTURE BUREAU

Will Seek to Develop Resources of Counties Surrounding Richmond.

FARM EXPERT TO BE EMPLOYED

Extend Financial Aid to Those Enlarging Their Output—Ask Council to Discontinue Sanitary Market Tax on Country Carts.

One of the most important undertakings in the history of the organization was yesterday launched by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, when the agricultural and immigration committee laid plans looking towards the formation of a permanent department of agriculture, to be conducted by the chamber.

The action of the committee is final, and it only remains for necessary arrangements to be made before the department is in operation.

The principal object of the department will be to stimulate the growth of food products in the surrounding counties, and in doing this, the farmers are to be given all possible assistance.

The department will employ two demonstration agents, both of whom will be experts in their line. There are two prospects for these positions, and if they are secured the chamber will be assured of having the most capable services it is possible to obtain. A man who has been prominently connected with farm demonstration work is one of the parties whom the chamber seeks to employ, and a woman, who, in addition to being thoroughly versed in agriculture, makes a specialty of instruction as to canning produce, is the second.

WILL EXTEND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS

In addition to rendering assistance to the farmers through this medium, it is the intention that arrangements will be made to extend financial aid in various cases.

A subcommittee, headed by O. J. Sands, and composed of A. L. Adamson, S. W. Tompkins and Coleman Wortham, president of the chamber, will to-day confer with the heads of Richmond banking institutions to see if provision can be made to loan money to farmers in the surrounding counties when it would facilitate production. The money would be loaned according to the usual rates of interest. The banks would have the full co-operation of the chamber in making such loans.

It is believed, in view of the statements of local banks showing constantly increasing resources, that this feature can be arranged; if so, it is believed that it will prove of great value, especially to the smaller farmer.

The new department will co-operate with the United States Department of Agriculture and with the county supervisor. Offices will be maintained in the Chamber of Commerce Building, and the bureau will be at the disposal of members of the chamber or other citizens who seek information in regard to farm work.

It is confidently expected that it will greatly benefit every interest in the city by serving to attract outsiders to Richmond.

WILL ASK COUNCIL TO DISCONTINUE TAX

The committee on agriculture and immigration also passed a resolution yesterday asking the consideration of the board of directors of the chamber for a petition to the City Council to discontinue the sanitary market tax charged farmers for the use of the streets in the vicinity of the market to the consumer. The removal of this tax, it is believed, would greatly encourage farmers to bring their produce to Richmond for disposal.

Yesterday's meeting was held in the board of directors' room of the American National Bank, and the following committee members were present: O. J. Sands, chairman, and A. L. Adamson, T. L. Blanton, B. Morgan Shepperd, D. W. Tompkins and President Coleman Wortham.

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WOULD BE MADE UP OF ALL CITIZENS WHO VOLUNTEER

Plan to Utilize Efforts of Thousands Laid Before Defense Council.

TO BE HEADED BY BOARD OF NINE PROMINENT MEN

State Representatives Given Outline of Program for Assistance to Federal Government.

STUPENDOUS TASK AHEAD

Daniel Willard Tells What Railroads Will Find It Necessary to Do as War Measure.

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, May 3.—Plans for a great national service reserve made up of men not subject to draft into the army, and of women, already approved by the War Department, were submitted to the Council of National Defense to-day at a conference of the council with State Governors and representatives of State defense councils.

Members of the reserve would be available for any service they could perform for the government. The plans were presented by George Wharton Pepper, a representative of a Pennsylvania State defense council, and member of a national committee of patriotic and defense societies.

The reserve would be headed by a board of nine nationally known men, which would operate through a national committee of members from all the States. Under the national committee there would have to be State and district committees, and in Washington a permanent headquarters committee would sit to carry on administrative work.

TAFT AND GOETHALS ACCEPT MEMBERSHIP

Membership on the board of nine has been tentatively accepted. It was stated, by former President Taft, Major-General George W. Goethals, and Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War.

The purposes of the organization, as outlined to the defense council, would be to furnish any military or civil service which could not be performed by enlisted men, to aid in recruiting, to work under any private employer engaged on government contracts, or on farms, and to supply the army and navy. When not in active service, reserve members could aid in home defense. They would be given compensation for the time spent in government service.

One of the serious problems facing the government, Mr. Pepper declared, is to utilize the efforts of the thousands who are volunteering for any service they can render. Creation of the reserve, he said, would lift a burden from the shoulders of government officials, and give the volunteers a chance to do real service.

TOLD HOW STATES CAN AID GOVERNMENT

The defense council to-day gave the Governors and State representatives an outline of a program for State assistance to the Federal government in the conduct of the war. They were told that State defense councils could do these things:

Promote patriotic spirit and educate the people to the magnitude of the task ahead; aid in recruiting the National Guard; assist in carrying out the enrollment for the new army, and in determining exemptions from draft; maintain labor standards; establish labor clearing-houses; assist in getting workers to use their "broken time" on the farms; assist in getting idle men and boys to the farms; afford facilities in aiding the government to collect revenues; help float the Liberty loan; organize general food production committees to work with the State defense councils; supply their own food requirements wherever possible, and reduce waste in the home.

The State councils were asked to induce older and more responsible men to enter military training camps, as men going to the first camps probably will be advanced in grade in the near future.

STEPS TO PUT COUNTRY IN STATE OF PREPAREDNESS

Members of the Federal council's organization outlined at length to the Governors steps the government is taking to put the country in a state of preparedness.

Curtailment of passenger train service and shipments of the country's entire output of rolling stock and rails to the allies were forecast to-day by Daniel Willard in a speech before the national defense conference.

Already, Mr. Willard said, the Federal Council's general railroad board is working on a plan for readjusting schedules. Other nations at war, he said, have discontinued passenger schedules entirely, but the American government hopes to bring the railroads to their highest point of efficiency by eliminating duplication and reducing the number of passenger trains as far as possible without inconveniencing the public.

Of the 14,000 passenger train locomotives in the United States, the rail-

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